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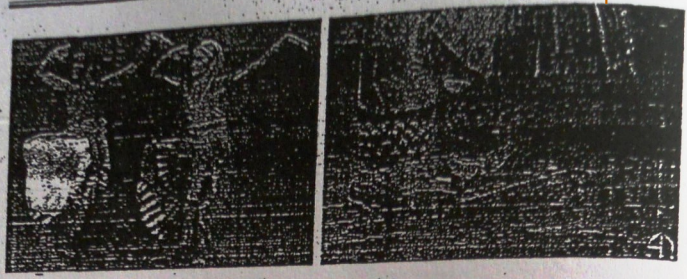
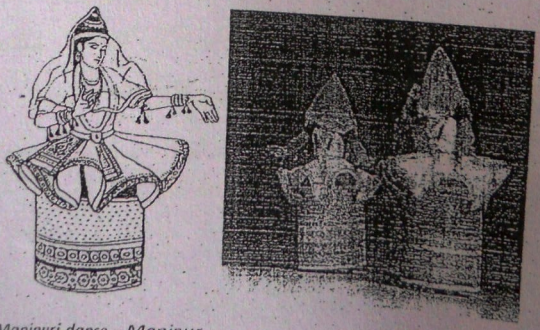


Kuchipudi dance – Andhra Pradesh

Kathak dance – uttar Pradesh



Manipuri dance – Manipur

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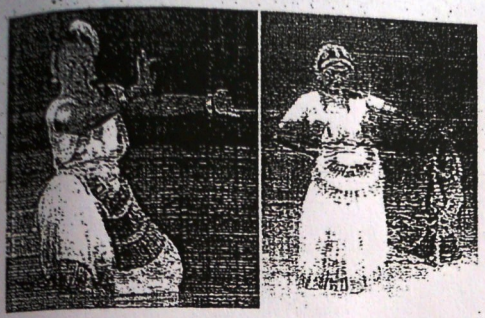
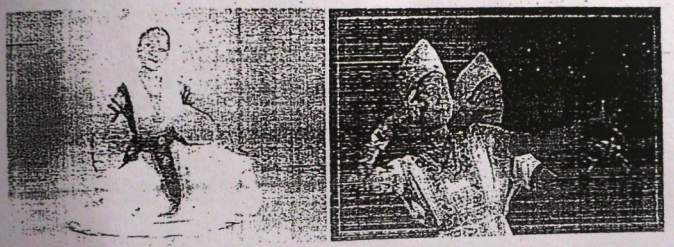


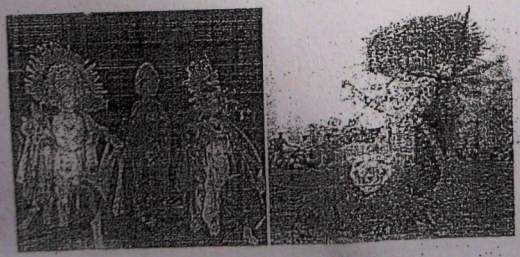
Mohiniattam dance – kerala



Sattaria dance – assam

Sattariya dance

FOLK DANCES



Chhau dance

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Historians indicate that Theatre had a Greek influence But the concept of theatre and Drama was already present in Caves and reals. The Vedas and Upanishads have reference of theatre or Drama.

Earliest Dramatist: Bhas

The Climax of Drama was reached in Shakuntalam by Kalidas and Mrichakatika by Shudrak.

Theatres in Northern India

① Bhand Pather: Jammu & Kashmir
Farming community involved
Theme: Element of Satire

② Swang: Haryana (Rohtak Area)
Theme: Mimickery Accompanied by Music

③ Nautanki: Uttar Pradesh
Use of Doha and Chaupai is must (Couplets)
Performed in Loud voice and high pitch
Movements are animated Theme: Romantic Tales
Promoted by Akbar
In Gandhian movements, Nautanki used extensively, banned by British in Allahabad

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Exponent: Gulab bai

④ Ramleela (esp UP)
Tulsidas considered to be the founder.

⑤ Ramman: from Uttarakhand
Religious festival and ritual theatre
Stories performed related to local diety Bhumiyal Devta
(Can be declared as UNESCO heritage)

⑥ Maach: from Madhya Pradesh
Male dominated Dialogue plays imp role
Mainly performed during Holi

⇒ THEATRES IN EASTERN INDIA:

① Bhaona: from Assam
The presentation of Ankia Nat (written by Shankar Dev)
related to Shankar

② Jatra: from West Bengal
Result of Chaitanya's influence
Theme: Drawn from story of Krishna's life
It is a moving theatre. Move b/w 1 October to June.

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③ Bidesia : Bihar

Founder was Bhikari Thakur

Special Feature : Female role even played by males.

④ Prathad Natak : Odisha

Continues for 3-7 Days.

Theme : Stories of Prathad and Hiranyakashyapu

Has more than 20 characters.

⇨ SOUTHERN & WESTERN INDIA

① Burra Katha - Andhra Pradesh

Also called Jangam Katha as Jangams are Shiv worshippers

Based on Shaiva Philosophy

② Mudiyettu - Kerela

Performed annually at Kali Temples. Triumph of God over Evil.

Use of Masks, Elaborate Drawings on the floor

Complete absence of Hand gestures

Ezavathy community Popularised Mudiyettu

Recognised by UNESCO in the representative list of Intangible cultural Heritage. Unesco would facilitate

⇒ Internat^n co-op

⇒ Support in terms of finance & studies

This list is an annual list that spotlights performing art forms of outstanding value which are vulnerable unlike world heritage list which is reviewed every 4 years & found site

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3) Experts and training
4) Creation of infrastructure for this purpose

Others - Chchau and Kalbelia (Rajasthan - snake dance)

2) Theyyam (Kerala)

Performed with head gear. The dancer represents the local gods and goddesses who are held to be protector of the village.

4) Kudiyattam (Kerala)

Use of Sanskrit language. It is a temple theatre.
Performed over several days. Involves very rich gestures.

5) Therukkothu (Tamil Nadu)

Combines music, dance and drama
street theatre, performed in the open
Theme: Ramayan and Mahabharata. Continues for abt 18 days.
Even female roles played by the males.

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6) Yakshagana Bayalata (Karnataka)

Performed in open air
Theme: Ramayan, Mahabharata and dashavatar

7) Jatra (Goa)

Annual celebration of particular deity @ a particular temple
Integral part of their socio religious life

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(8) Tamasha (Maharashtra)

Very fast movement

Devoid of special props or dazzling costumes and makeup

Performed on Lavani Music

(9) Bhavai (Guj and Rajasthan)

Based on religious rituals

Bhavai has a social relevance

Instruments: Pakhawaj is used

Common Theme: Bora and Bori (village Baniya & unmarriageable)

Dokri (ill face of an old women)

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(10) Dashavatar (Konkan and Goa)

Theme: 10 incarnations of Lord Vishnu

Wooden mask is used

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MODERN THEATRE

After 1857 revolt - 2nd revival of Modern theatre

Bhartendu Harishchandra - Bhartendu Bharat dasha Durgadasha
Bharat Nagari. Andheronagari chaupat raja

Deen Bandhu Mitra - Neel Darpan

1942: IPTA formed - Indian Peoples' theatre Association
Cultural/Theatre wing of Communist party

1944: Prithvi theatre

1959: National School of Drama est as a part of Sangeet Natak Akademi. Became autonomous in 1975

Vijay Tendulkar: Basuraj Kotwal

Habib Tanvir: Charandas chor

Dharamveer Bharti: Andha Yug

Girish Karnad for Tughlaq

After 1980, 70: New trend: Nukkad Natak - Street drama
Based on protest, radical theme

- Badal Sarkar
- Safdar Hasmi - "Halla bol"
  Group: Jan Natya Manch
  Father of political theatre

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PUPPETRY IN INDIA

They signify a story, a play, a creative temperament, the history and tradition of ancient India; they are the Kathputli shows of India. They may be the oldest form of entertainment still prevalent in the country. A visit to some of the villages of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will reveal the performances of this dying art. Lack of patronage and devotional audiences has forced many puppeteers to abandon this art form. The puppets however are still preserved and made as souvenirs.

Origin

The puppets are believed to be around since the time of Harappa and Mohenjodaro civilisation dating back to 2300 BC. The *Mahabharata* refers to popular entertainment in India including art of puppetry and shadow theatre. There is reference in *Gita* where the three qualities found in men (*Satta*, *Rajah* and *Tamah*) are said to be the three strings pulled by the Divine to lead man in life.

Types of Puppetry form in India

String Puppets or *Kathputli*: The string puppets are called Kathputli and are made by the Bhatt community which performs in Jaipur and Jodhpur. The community makes and performs them from village to village during the dry season when cultivation is not possible. These forms of puppets are more prevalent in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Assam, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Kerala

Shadow Puppets: Shadow puppetry as a form of theatre evolved from the visual dramatisation given to cut-out figures. Different styles of leather shadow puppets are found in India in different regions, from translucent to opaque in nature.

Glove puppets: It is the simplest of all traditional Indian puppets. It is made of wood, paper, terracotta or cloth. They have no legs and the lower part remains covered under long costumes. The faces and dresses are all fashioned after the local customs. It is found in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Rod puppets: It is performed with three dimensional wooden figures that are manipulated with rods. Rod puppets are however seen in India only in the states of West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand.

Making string puppets/ Kathputli

1.Kathputli is made of 8/9 inch wooden stick. With the help of chisel the wood is given a specific shape. The wood is painted with oil paint into skin colour and the finer details of the face are given. A minute brush is used to create the eyes, lips, nose on the face.

2.Small pipes are attached to create the hands, to the sides of the rod. The hand is wrapped with traditional cloth and stitched.

3.The trunk and the body is stitched to cover and give shape to the overall figure of the kathputli.

4.Final touches are given by adding jewellery and other accessories.

5.Strings are attached to hands, head and back of the body.

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The puppet is ready to move and dance now!

A slight jerk of the string causes the puppets to produce movements of the hands, neck and shoulder. Many puppets hang on one rope: one string tied to the head and other to the waist. The puppeteer makes a loop around his fingers and manipulates the puppet.

Making shadow puppets

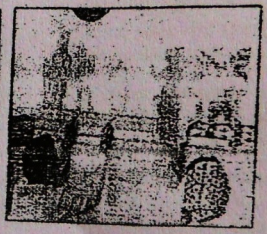
1.The outline of the character is drawn on the leather and then cut out.

2.To give effect the outline of the figure is cut out so that when light passes through it the exact impression is made on the screen.

3.The figures are painted on both sides identical.

4.Strings are attached to hands, back and head to make them mobile.

5.The puppets are displayed on a white screen where light is provided from behind. The shadow of the puppet then appears on the screen.



Some interesting facts

1 Kathputli is coined from two terms, "*kath*", which means a story and "*putli*", which means puppets or dolls.

2 The stage for the show is made by placing two cots together vertically and tying bamboo around them horizontally. A curtain, generally dark in colour, is at the back-stage and a colourful curtain with three arches hangs at the front, called *Tiwara* or *Tajmahal*. Most of the puppets are hung on the bamboo at the back-stage

3 Narration and music make an intricate part of the puppet show. They are both usually hidden from the audience. The puppets "illustrate" the text by their action. Through variations in pitch and coloration, the actor gives the puppet its own voice. Every puppet has its own style of language, delivering dialogue, tempo and mannerism. The Kathputli emits whistling voice, which is interpreted by the commentators

4 The script is generally stories from the epic or traditional plays

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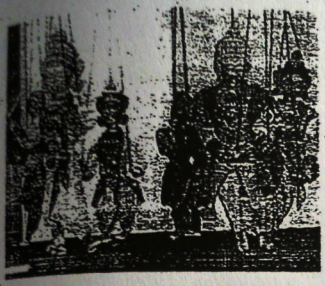
INDIAN PUPPETRY



String puppets

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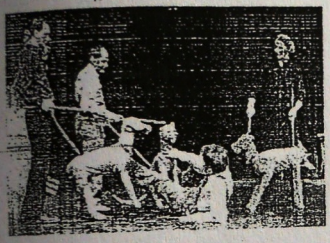

Rod puppets

Glove puppets

Ravanchaya

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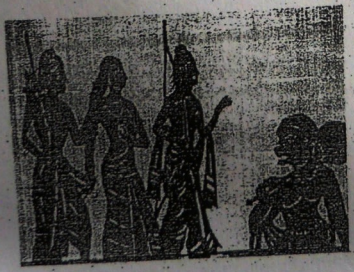

Shadow puppets

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INDIAN CIRCUS

19th Century origin - Kerala is the birth place of Indian circus

It is a travelling company of performers

Creator of circus is called Vishnu Panth He establish a school known as Charalekara with regard to circus Kilari Kunni Kannan called father of Indian circus, was a trainer by profession

India's first circus academy est in Kerala (Govt initiative) place Thalasserey - objective training and skill development

- Reasons for decline in circus industry
  - i) Lack of interest of generation Next
  - ii) Poor financial performance
  - iii) Misconception that circus is for children
  - iv) Increased competition
  - v) Old and experienced artists dying - real talent is getting extinct

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- Measures
  - i) Should promote as career
  - ii) Promotion of circus in tourism

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INDIAN CINEMA

History / Evolution

First short film was shot in India in 1897 - Cocoa-nut fair
- Our Indian empire

Films based on Indian themes - Alibaba Chalis chor

First silent feature film - Pundalik in 1911

First indegenous silent feature film:
Raja Harishchandra by Dundiraj Govind Phalke

1917 - Lanka Dehan

1921 - 1st film censor controversy: Bhakt Vidur based on political film

1st Talkie film - 1931 - Alamara by Irani

1943 - Seditious films started
Openly challenged British Govt
Eg: Kismat (1943)

Late 40s - social probs: inequality, gender disparity etc

1950s - Realism was founded
Mother India

1960s - Golden age of Indian cinema
- Colour Cinema
- Many great actors and actresses

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1960s - concept of parellel cinema
refers to small budget films which are reactionary and based on social problems -
Directors - Satyajit Ray
Adur Bhopal Krishnan

1970s - Revenge theme and action heroes
theme of angry young man. Mainly for entertainment

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1990s - Romantic films

2000 - Women, children based,
International influence
Competition from television, internet, piracy etc
But still imp of "35mm" still existing.

Does India need a National Film Policy: Reasons:

i) India has become world's largest film producing industry > 1000 films/yr
Hence contribution in GDP is immense

ii) Industry largely uncontrolled
Enormous govt interference/intervention
Need to adhawn a limit on govt intervention

iii) Film/photography should be promoted by opening film schools

iv) Regional cinema has been pushed to fringes hence need to promote them

v) Global promotion

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vi) To incentivise digitalisation
vii) New guidelines for censorship issues
viii) Amendments to prohibit piracy

Indian Censorship

Cinematograph Act 1958:
Lays down guidelines relating to certification of films
It also includes provisions relating to constitution and functioning of Central Board of Film Functioning Certification. Films are given certification under 4 categories:

1) U - Universal exhibition
2) A - Restricted to adult audience
3) U/A - Under parental guidance. Unrestricted public exhibition
4) Subject to parental guidance for children below 12 yrs.
5) S - For specialised audiences - public exhibition

CBFC - 1950 - Under Ministry of Public broadcasting Info. & broadcasting
No film can be exhibited in India w/o being certified by the board.
Certification rules also apply to foreign films imported to India.
Even dubbed films are under certification rules.
Certification rules donot apply to films made specially for Doordarshan since the official broadcaster has its own system of examining such films.

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- Film Certification Apellate Tribunal has also been constituted for hearing appeals under any order of CBFC
- Work of certification of Films is in Union list
- Chairman and members are appointed for term of 3 yrs or till such time as the goverment may direct

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CALENDERS

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In India, 4 types of calenders followed:

1st) Vikram Samvat (V.C.) } Hindu
2nd) Saka Samvat
3rd) Hijri Calender } Islam
4th) Gregorian Calender } Scientific, universal.

1) Vikram Samvat

Dates back to 57 BC by king VikramAditya to mark his victory over the saka rulers. 57 B.C = zero year.

It is a lunar Calender - based on movement of moon

Has 12 months and each month divided into 2 phases -

Bright ½ : Shukla paksha (15 days) - starts ē new moon, ends ē full moon

Dark ½ : Krishna paksha (15 days) - starts ē full moon, ends ē new moon

The month begins with a "dark half"

There are 354 days in a year.

Hence every 3rd year, and every 5th year in a cycle of 5 yrs, has 13 months - Adhik mass.

2) Saka Samvat

Zero year 78 A.D.

started by Saka rulers to mark victory over Kushans.

Star calender

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Adopted by GOI as official calender in 1957

365 are there -

③ Hijri

- lunar calender
- Zero year : 622 AD.
- Initially started in Saudi Arabia
- 12 months, 354 days.
- 1st month : Moharram
- 9th month is Ramzan : Fast kept for purification of soul
  Sehri (morning breakfast), Iftar (evening food)
- last month : Zilhej

④ Gregorian Calender

- Scientific calender
- 365.25 days, solar calender.

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Languages

Languages in India belong to several language families

1) Indo-Aryan language (spoken by 74% Indians) -
2) Dravidian language (by 23% Indians)
3) Rest 3% belong to Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto-Burman etc

Ancient Indian languages:

① Indo Aryan

- It is a subgroup of Indo Iranian branch of Indo European family
- Also called Indic language
- There are 3 major divisions of Indo Aryan language
  - i) Old Indo-aryan – Sanskrit (around 1500 BC) in vedas
  - ii) Middle Indo aryan – 1000 AD, precisely 600 BC

Prakrit

- Pali – Buddhist
- Prakrit – Jain texts
- Ardhamagdhi – Jain texts
- Apabhramsa – Local texts, Folk literature

Buddhist texts:

Vinayapithak - Rules of discipline in Buddhist monastries
Sutta pithak - Collection of Buddhist sermons
Abhidhammapithak - Philosophical principles of Buddhism

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iii) Modern Indo aryan

Assamese, Bengali, & Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Nepali

(2) DRAVIDIAN

Consists of
1) Tamil
2) Telugu → Central branch
3) Kannada
4) Malyalam → Southern branch

Northern Branch : • Brahui (Baluchistan)
• Kurukh & Malto (Now a tribal areas of Bengal and Odisha)

Indo Aryan v/s Dravidian

(1) Root words are different

(2) Different grammatical structure :

• Grammatical structure of Dravidian family is agglutinative - combination in which root words are united with little or no change of form, or loss of words

• Grammatical structure of Indo aryan is inflected i.e the words ending or spelling changes according to its grammatical function in a sentence

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OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

As to article 343(1) the official language of India is "हिंदी".

The 8th Schedule of constitution gives a list of 22 recognised official regional languages.

i) 14 of them recognised during framing of constitution.

1) Assamese
2) Bengali
3) Gujarati
4) Hindi
5) Kannada
6) Kashmiri
7) Malyalam
8) Marathi
9) Oduja
10) Punjabi
11) Sanskrit
12) Tamil
13) Telugu
14) Urdu.

Sindhi was added by 21st Amendment in 1967

Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali added by 71st amendment in 1992

Santhali, Maithili, Bodo, Dogri by 92nd amendment, 2003.

Manipuri & Bodo - Tibetoburman language.

English : 2nd offrial language of India

State languages of Nagaland and Meghalaya

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* MATHEMATICS

The town planning of Harappa based on measurement and geometry provides an evidence of existence of Mathematics.

The earliest book on mathematics was Sabasutra by Baudhayan (6 cent. There is a mention of 'π' and even pythagoras theorem in Sulvasutra

Apastambha (2 cen BC) - gives the reference of concepts of acute, obtuse and right angles. Concepts used in construction of fire altars.

There is also a mention of notation system, decimal system and the use of zero.

* Aryabhatt in around 499 AD wrote Aryabhattiya in which the concepts of mathematics as well as astronomy were mention. It has 4 sections : 1) Method of denoting big decimal numbers by alphabets

2) Number theory, geometry, trignometry, bijganita (algebra)

3), 4) on Astronomy

Astronomy was called Khagol shashtra. Khagol was the famous astronomical observatory at Nalanda where aryabhatt studied.

Aim of astronomy was:

i) Accurate calenders

ii) Climate and rainfall patterns

iii) Navigation

iv) Horoscope

v) Knowledge of tides and stars (Crossing oceans and deserts during night, giving direction)

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Aryabhatt stated that earth is round and rotate in its own axis
He formulated area of triangle and also discovered algebra.
The value of 'π' by AryaBhatt was 3.1416 [original eqn: $\frac{62832}{20000}$]
This value of π was much more accurate than that given by Greeks.
Arabs called Mathematics Hindisat or the Indian art which was learnt by them from India. The whole western world is indebted to India in this respects

Brahmagupta (7th cen)
He wrote Brahmasputa Siddhantika. This was the first book which mentioned 'zero' as a number. In this book he introduced negative numbers and discribed them as Debts and positive numbers as Fortunes.

Mahavir (9th cen)
He wrote Ganit Sara Sangraha - about arithmatics (LCM, HCF etc)

Bhaskaracharya (12th century)
He wrote a book Siddanta Shiromani - divided into 4 sections:
1) Lilavati deals ī arithmatics
2) Beejganita deals ī algebra
3) Goladhyaya about spheres
4) Grahaganita mathematics of planets

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He introduced cydic method to solve algebric eq" (Late was called 'inverse style' by Europeans)

⇒ In Medival India many translations were done

- Akbar ordered the introduction of mathetics as a subject of study among others.
- Faizi translated Bhaskaracharya's Beejganita
- Lilavati was translated by James Taylor in 19th century to engl

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ASTRONOMY

① Ancient India -

Aryabhatt wrote Aryabhatiya - contains 121 verses.

~~In~~ last 2 sections of Aryabhattiya, following concepts are given in detail:

i) Astronomical definitions —

ii) Method of determining movement of planets

iii) Calculation of Eclipse

iv) When shadow of earth falls on moon, it is called lunar eclipse - scientific approach to eclipse by Aryabhatta.

② Medival India -

Feroz Shah Tuglaq established an observatory at Delhi

Feroz Shah Bahmani established an observatory at Daulatabad.

Both Lunar and solar calenders were used.

Astronomical instrument called Yantraja was invented by Mahendra Suri - court astronomer of F.S. Bahmani

Sawai Jai Singh II setup 5 astronomical observatories - Delhi, Jaipur, Varanasi, Ujjain, Mathura (Jantar Mantar)

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MEDICINE

Factors that encouraged medical knowledge were:

i) Growth of interest in physiology through the phenomenon of Yog and mystical experience.

ii) Buddhism - monks offered service as a doctor

It had helenistic influence.

The basic conception of Indian medicine was the doctrine of humors (dashā) - it said that the health was maintained through an even balance of 4 vital fluids of the body - wind, gall, mucous and blood.

The 3 primary fluids - wind, gall, mucus - are linked to 3 guṇas (universal qualities) - virtue, passion and dullness respectively.

The bodily function is maintained by 5 winds -

1. Udana - causes speech, present in throat
2. Prana - heart, for swallowing food and breathing
3. Samana - stomach, digesting food
4. Apana - abdomen, for excretion.
5. Vyana - diffused wind causing motion of blood & body.

Ancient Indian doctors believed that heart was the seat of intelligence.

Free hospitals were established by Ashoka.

Doctors knew bone setting, plastic surgery etc was developed well.

Veterinary medicine was also practised

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First reference of medicine can be found in Atharvaveda. It mentions cough, diarrhoea, sores, leprosy and seizures as diseases. They are caused by Demons and spirits. Remedy- magical charms and spells.

Charak Samhita (1st-2nd cent AD)

Charak was the royal doctor of Kanishka. He discusses diff types of diseases, their cause and method of treatment. He indicated use of plants and herbs for medicinal purpose i.e. Ayurveda. He is called 'Father of Ayurvedic Medicine'.

Sushruta Samhita (4th cent AD)

'Father of Surgery' In this book he mentions 121 surgical instruments. Also mentions bone setting, cataract, method of operation etc in his bode. Also mentions plastic surgery- called Rhinoplasty.

④ Medival India

Pulse and urine examination started.

Sarangdhara Samhita recommends the use of opium for medicines.

Rasachikitsa system deals with mineral medicines.

Unani brought by Muslims in 11th century in India (Greek)

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CHEMISTRY

Ancient literature of India is preserved in Palm leaves.

Use of paper began in the Medival period.

In Mysore there was a paper making factory during Tipu Sultan's time. (18th cen A.D.)

During Mughal period Sukranīti was published which deals with making of guns and gun powder.

In Ain-e-Akbari, the making of perfume (rose attar) is given. It was discovered by Noor Jahan's mother.

In 10th century Nagarjuna discussed methods of extraction of metals like Gold, Silver, copper and tin, in a book as Rasaratnakar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The basic weight used in ancient India was Raktika - the bright red seed of gunja

1 Raktika = 0.118 gms.
5 Raktika = 1 masa
16 masa = 1 karsa
16 prastha = 1 drona (9.6 kg)

4 karsas = 1 pala (37.76 gm)
10 palas = 1 dharana
16 palas = 1 prastha (600 gm)

Length: Unit was Yojana. Commonest unit.

1 yojana = 4.5 miles = 7.2 kms.

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Time unit was Yama (Dis is prior to Guptas)

Yam = 1/8th of 24 hrs ≈ 3 hrs — (day & night)

In some sources,

1 yama = 3 muhurta

↓

1/10th of Day & night

After Guptas, the concept of Hour was introduced which was introduced/imported from the west.

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* COINAGE

1st evidence from 6th century B.C. — uninscribed punch marked coin mainly of copper and silver. Rarely gold

Kushana coins were minted in gold and copper. Copper coins were large compared to gold coins.

Satvahanas issued for first time coins of lead & potin

Saka - silver coins (base silver)

Gupta - Gold coins

Medival India - Gold coins minted by only a few dynasties in 11th century

Silver tanka and Copper jittal - Iltutmish (1210-36)

1331 - Token currency

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BHAKTI MOVEMENT (14-15 cnt)

Bhakti movement emphasised on devotion to a personal God as a means to attain moksha or salvation as against the pathways of action (karma) and knowledge (gyaan)

Their essential belief was need to unite with God. They laid stress on love or devotion as the basis of relationship with God. (for this Guru or pir is needed)

They stressed on the need for tolerance. Path to God doesnot lay in any rituals.

They d attacked:

i) Rigidity in religion - there is oneness of God is what they believed

ii) Disregarded caste

iii) Encouraged women to join in religious gatherings.

Features of Bhakti movement:

- Oneness of God
- Brotherhood of all Human beings
- Surrender to God
- Intense personal devotion to God ∴ emphasis on good moral life
- Chanting name of God constantly purifies the soul (A true devotee doesnot want heaven or moksha
- Concept of guru or spiritual teacher (brought the system of Pahul and Shisya Pahul is sanctified water offered

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